

QUALITY OF LIFE ENVISAGE VIEW TOWARDS INDIVIDUAL WITH THE PRIME URBANIZATION SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

India would be the most populous country in the world with more people than in China in about quarter of their land area. From 1020 million (2001) and 1230 million (2011), to a tapered growth of 1800 million (2051) on a fixed quantum of land. The two significant phenomena that occurred during last few decades are Urbanization and metropolitan growth. India has been witnessing massive urbanization during the last six seven decades. Many urban scientists have opined that urbanization is not an evil force in a developing country, like ours. In fact it is a desirable phenomenon, as it has many benefits to offer, it brings in economic growth, social changes technological innovations and physical development along with associated problems mostly like environmental pollution, traffic issues, lack of basic services, which have made cities unsafe. Urbanization process is not mainly ‘migration lead’ but a product of demographic explosion due to natural increase. Besides rural out migration is directed towards metropolitan cities. The metropolitan cities attained inordinately large population size leading to virtual collapse in urban services and quality of life. The growth is very rapid in developing nations and it is suggested that 90% of urbanization is happening in developing nations. It is predicted that by 2050, 61% of the world’s population will be living in cities. There are some aspects everyone would probably agree on as being important for having good quality of living standards such as personal safety and security, health issues, transportation, Infrastructure, availability of consumer goods and adequate housing and schooling and recreation opportunities accordance with urbanization. It shows which issues are improving, which are staying the same and which are getting worse. What is the actual problem face by the people live in urban area and Quality of Living Factors priority consideration with respect to present urbanization trend.

KEYWORDS: Quality of Life, Urbanization Trend, Quality of Living Factors, Urban Human Need, Define QoL

INTRODUCTION

If look up to the present condition from the past urbanization scenario find throughout the world. Most of activities that played in world connected to urbanization trend. **Urbanization** is the process of increasing urban area in a geographical or administrative area. Now a day's urban word mostly used due to demands of people choices. Urbanization occurs naturally from individual and corporate efforts to reduce time and expense in commuting and transportation while improving opportunities for jobs, education, housing and transportation. Cities, in contrast to rural, are known to be places where money, services and wealth are centralized. Over congestion in urban areas, resulting from the increasing exodus of rural population has gradually reduced even healthy and good areas into slums.

Quality of life is at the core of present theories of urban planning and design; like examples Sustainable Urbanism, Smart Growth, New Urbanism. However, to achieve a better quality for existing communities, priorities must be accurately identified to direct efforts towards concern relevant sectors. , it directs attention onto the positive aspects of

people's lives, thus running counter to the deficit orientation of these disciplines. Second, it extends the traditional objective measures of health, wealth, and social functioning to include subjective perceptions of well-being.

Quality of life has been the object of a large amount of studies in different research areas such as economics, sociology, political science, psychology, philosophy and medical sciences. Quality of life includes all physical conditions, economic, social, cultural, political, health etc., where people live, content and nature of their operations, characteristics of social relations and processes involving, goods and services they access, models of consumption, mode and lifestyle, assessment of the degree to which circumstances and results meet people's expectations, subjective states of satisfaction or dissatisfaction, happiness, frustration etc. including time period.

DEFINE: QUALITY OF LIFE

While there is no consensus as to what quality of life is, several definitions listed below provide an overall sense of what is meant by the term:

- “The degree to which a person enjoys the important possibilities of his or her life” [Centre for Health (Promotion, University of Toronto)]
- Quality of life depends on the harmonious meeting of all human needs, necessary and simultaneous, not "one by one": living conditions, economic and social security, health, leisure, culture, education, an organized national society, etc. [Alber, J., Fahey, T., 2004].
- “The products of the interplay among social, health, economic and environmental conditions which affect human and social development” [Ontario Social Development Council]
- “A feeling of wellbeing, fulfilment or satisfaction resulting from factors in the external environments” [Jacksonville Community Council]
- “A popular expression that, in general, connotes an overall sense of wellbeing when applied to an individual and a pleasant and supportive environment when applied to a community.”
- Definition by World Health organization [WHO]: “The condition of life resulting from the combination of the effects of a complete range of factors such as those determining health, happiness, education, social and intellectual attainments, freedom of action, justice and freedom from oppression”.

IMPORTANCE: QUALITY OF LIFE

There has been large interest in recent years in the issue of QoL, and its assessment, This interest comes from several sources in addition to city leaders, including those who are interested in human development, (eg., the UN's Human Development Index); those interested in social development (eg., The Ontario Social Development Council's “Quality of Life in Ontario” project); those interested in sustainable development (eg., Hamilton-Wentworth, Seattle); those interested in healthy communities (eg., Pasadena, Ontario Healthy Communities Coalition) and those interested in municipal governance (eg. Jacksonville Community Council, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities). In other words, quality of life is important because a lot of people and organizations from many different sectors are paying attention to it and trying to measure it [Trevor, 2000].

The new interest in QoL reflects a number of concerns, including:

- Development is not just about economic development but about social and ultimately human development.

- On the part of the environmental movement that if development is to be environmentally sustainable it must also be socially sustainable and contribute to an improved quality of life.
- To measure and compare the liveability or quality of life of cities. This may be linked to a concern with the impact of urbanization and suburban sprawl on the quality of life of individuals as well as communities.
- There is always measurement of happiness concern to individual or community. Happiness may be consider as one of the synonyms when Quality of life comes in view.
- That it is not just the length (quantity) of life that counts, but the quality of life. That seek to integrate both length of life (how long live happy) and quality of life [Trevor, 2000].

CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES OF QOL

The First Approach considers QoL in terms of the amount of **resources and commodities available to an individual**. The notion of quality focuses on the content of human life in terms of the objective resources which characterize people's existences. The concept of level of living refers to individual's command over resources such as money, property, knowledge, mental and physical energy, social relations and security that individuals exploit to control and consciously direct their living conditions. According to this perspective, the concept of quality of life goes beyond the simple availability of monetary resources and refers to a wide array of other aspects that may affect the use of material resources available to citizens, such as health conditions, the level of education or other circumstances and context conditions (e.g. work environment, amenities and space in the home). This approach shows some analogies with the studies on poverty and social exclusion which are usually based on objective indicators of lifestyle deprivation in terms of level of income, lack of housing facilities, the presence of environmental problems and the impossibility to participate in activities usually available to a majority of people living in affluent societies (e.g. going on holiday at least once a year).

A Second, alternative, approach to the study of quality of life relies on the notion of **subjective well-being**. In this case, the concept of quality of life is equivalent to the concept of well-feeling, i.e. a subjective state of a person that derives from his/her evaluation of life, expressed, for example, in terms of happiness or satisfaction. This approach is rooted in the American social psychology research tradition developed in the 1960s and looks at quality of life in terms of satisfaction of needs. Quality of life should be thus defined starting from **perceived outcomes achieved** during the life course rather than from the availability of inputs, such as the availability of material and social resources. Since the subjective evaluation of life experience is affected by perceptions of relative position in the society and not simply by the absolute amount of material resources available to the individual.

A Third Main Conceptualization: Of QoL stems from the capabilities approach firstly developed by Amartya Sen. Quality of life can be conceived in terms of the **individual capabilities** to achieve valuable functioning. Functioning are all those things that a person can choose to be or to do in leading a life, such as being well sheltered and nourished, being socially integrated or having self-respect. Thus, quality of life cannot be reduced to subjective evaluations, since these evaluations may reflect the individual's ability to enjoy his/her own achievements as conditioned by mechanisms of adaptations, expectations and aspirations. Quality of life should refer to the achievement of real freedoms that enable people to pursue, as far as possible, their goals and to choose lifestyles they value as important. Compared to the resources-based approach, in the capabilities approach the emphasis is put more on agency and empowerment as crucial dimensions of quality of life, i.e. on the institutional settings, cultural frames and circumstances which enable people's chances to actively shape life courses.

ELEMENTS OF QOL

The concept of the quality of life includes the quantitative and the qualitative criteria on the individual and society levels. The qualitative criteria on the individual level are: (Satisfaction about life, feeling happy), whereas on the level of the society: (The ability to participate and to have affected, the amount of correlation between the person and the individual and society). On the society level, (measuring the environmental, economical and social status,), Thus the quality of life can be considered two-dimensional matrix.

Table 1: The Elements of the Quality of Life

| Types | The Individual Level | The Society Level |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Personal/ qualitative (Feeling) | How the person feels towards himself and his status | How the person feels towards his society, and his ability to participate and affect the decisions of the society concerning the quality of life. |
| Objective/quantitative (Cases) | The professional cases like education. | The economical, social, environmental, cases, and the governmental efficiency. |

[Sources: Jones, A. (2002) A Guide to Doing Quality of Life Studies, University of Birmingham]

The interest in quality of life, is increasing and its part and parcel of a growing awareness that it's important to take a broad rather than a narrow view when any kind of social or physical improvement is being thought about that aims to benefit people, [Adrian,2002].

Veenhoven (1996): When speaking about 'quality-of-life' in a nation we denote how well its citizens live. There are two ways to assess how well people live. One is to consider to what extent the country provides conditions deemed essential for a good life. In this approach the emphasis is on societal input. Since there is little certainty about what people really need, I call this 'presumed' quality-of-life. The other approach is to assess how well people thrive. In this approach the emphasis is on societal output. I call this 'apparent' quality of life.

PARAMETERS BROADLY CONCERN TO QOL

The overall quality of life consists of seven principal goal areas or QOL components.

Table 2

| Sr. No. | QOL Components | Factors/ Sub Factors | | Criteria |
|---------|----------------|---|--|---|
| 1. | Environmental | Natural | - Air quality - Water quality - Solid waste - Noise | - Natural Environment involves every one. - Air pollution as a cause from domestic and industrial sources and from vehicles may be subdivided into odour, particles, and irritants. - Acceptable drinking water. - Solid Disposal problem and efficiency of recycling. - ambient noise pollution are aircraft, other modes of transportation, building construction as well as industries and air conditioners. |
| | | Physical | - Housing - Transportation - Public Service - Aesthetic Quality | - Housing source of satisfaction and investing money and accumulating wealth. - Transportation serves as an access to outdoor for take advantage of the city. - Public services as the business of supplying some commodity. - Aesthetic appeal of a city (architecture, |
| 2. | Health | Physical Health | | |
| | | Mental Health | | |
| 3. | Economic | Income | | |
| | | Work satisfaction | | |
| 4. | Social | - Family - Community - Social Stability - Physical Security - Culture | | |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|--|--|
| | | - Recreation | |
| 5. | Political | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electoral participation - Non-electoral participation - Government responsiveness - Civil liberties protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - landscaping, clean streets, trees planted). - Public safety most often related to occurrence of violent crimes. - The physical activities most commonly mentioned in recreation are bicycling, horseback riding, playing outdoor games, fishing, boating, swimming, camping, walking for pleasure, wildlife etc. |
| 6. | Educational | Level of Education | |
| 7. | Infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drainage Network - Storm Water Network - Electricity network - Communication Network - Traffic Network - Energy Distribution Network(Gas) - Fire Safety Network - Milk Distribution Network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government structures are established for the resolution of conflict and distribution of resources. - Education is the process by which society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, skills and values from one generation to another. - Infrastructure is generally defined as the physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. Research indicates that the Infrastructure is a useful ingredient in quality of life. |

CONCLUSIONS

- There are six main category covers constraint issues in quality of life name as Transportation, Noise, Aesthetic Quality, Physical Security, Recreation Activities, Education when priority consideration at the prime domain.
- Urbanization scenario increase population mass movement throughout city. Extreme congestion due to growth of vehicles causes loss of time and national energy. We are facing a critical situation in transport and transportation facility. Demand-supply gap of urban transport system is widening day by day.
- Public transport is inadequate comparative to requirement according to population digits, hence cycle, cycle-rickshaws and carts numbers increasing tremendous congestion issue all over every place. That also encourage private vehicles usage and take vehicles to unsolved congestion situation.
- The incidence of noise pollution, mainly caused by automobiles and scooters, is on the rise, especially in big cities, near settlements on the main roads, Central business district (C.B.D.) spots, bus depots, traffic signals and airports. Ambient noise levels in residential, commercial and industrial areas are far away to laid down permissible standards of noise levels.
- The landscape helps define the character and beauty of a city and creates soft, contrasting spaces and elements with pleasant ancient or artificial architecture structures. Population would take larger attractive Aesthetic Quality advantage throughout city for entire movement of life.
- Physical Security includes protection from fire, natural disasters, burglary, theft, vandalism, and terrorism that also important factor for good quality of life.
- Recreation Activities refers to the time spent in an activity one loves to engage in, with an intent to feel refreshed. It is a break from monotony and a diversion from the daily routine. It increase quality of life as providing joy and relaxation to one's mind and body. Least but not last called as education criteria in quality of life also very important.

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